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EDITOR'S CABINET.

GEORGIA POLITICS.

The Congressional election in Georgia has given rise to a sharp controversy in the newspapers of that state. The interest of Gov. Clarke and Gen. Jackson is said to have been exerted to the prejudice of Mr. Cobb's reelection to Congress. This circumstance has raised the choler of the "Cobbites" to an alarming pitch, and every fact that could be raked up to the prejudice of Gov. Clarke, as far back as 1798, (who, it seems, had then some personal misunderstanding with the present Secretary of the Treasury,) has been brought in view by these partizan writers. The Governor's party appears to possess the best side of argument, in whose favor, Gen. Jackson, (who was lately on a military tour in Georgia) is said to have interested himself; and if we can form any criterion from the papers, their opponents (the Governor's) are fairly *hors de combat*.

There is, however, a strange sort of logic that seems to have forced itself into the brain of Curtius, employed on behalf of the governor's friends; which we are the more surprised at, when we consider the liberal principles on which this controversy has been conducted on both sides: It is intimated that when an individual accepts an office from the general government, that from that moment he, as it were, alienates himself, or becomes a stranger to the interests of the state of which he was a citizen at the time of the acceptance of such office or employment. We have abundance of instances before our eyes to prove the contrary.

The three venerable ex presidents, have all retired to their native states, after having enjoyed the highest offices in the gift of the people, without having lost any of the affections of their fellow citizens by residing out of their own states, and, no doubt, as warmly attached to local interests as ever; the public situations they have been successively called upon to fill, for the benefit of the nation, would be but ill

requited, if an alienation of feeling from their particular state was the consequence: on the contrary, we have considered, that in the selection of public officers a certain degree of pride might justly be entertained by that state where the choice of the executive fell. What we particularly allude to, is the following paragraph from the Georgia Journal, of the 15th inst. Speaking of Mr. Secretary Crawford's standing "in his own state," a writer signing himself "Curtius," says—

"How Georgia can now be called his state, is to me astonishing; as it is well known he has long since ~~deserted~~ her for an office in the general government, more congenial to his aspiring views, and which he thinks will afford him more ample opportunity of arranging and carrying into effect those mighty powers of intrigue, for which he has been so long eminently conspicuous.—He is now wishing to link himself (if he could be permitted) with a mighty interest in the South and West, by which he may be able hereafter to climb the political ladder into the Presidential chair."

This writer, also, from the tenor of his paragraph, deems it a political sin for Mr. Crawford to aspire to higher executive honors.—We can only say, if he does obtain the highest honors, it will evince in some degree, the gratitude of the Union to the state of Georgia, as well as to the distinguished individual of whom we are now speaking—the nation owes a vast debt of gratitude to Georgia—she threw into the lap of the general government by cession, for a mere song, all those rich lands now formed into the state of Mississippi, in the most generous and disinterested manner. Besides, when the caucus took place that nominated Col. Monroe, public opinion was so nicely balanced, that it was doubtful, which of the republican candidates would be successful.

The operations of the Patriots on the Pacific, under Admiral Cochrane, are, by the latest accounts, to be renewed. For this purpose, the most energetic measures are resorted to obtain men and money. The present expedition will be on a grander scale than any armament that has, heretofore, been employed, and is intended, ultimately, to co-operate with Gen. Bolivar's forces, that will act in conjunction with the Chilians, in the reduction of Lima, from the direction of Quito.

The NORTH CAROLINA, 74, building at Philadelphia, will, it is reported, be launched on the 7th of September.

WESTERN ELECTIONS.

IN KENTUCKY—The successful candidate for governor is yet unknown: the contest is pretty doubtful between Logan, Adair, and Desha—Butler is the lowest on the polls.

W. T. Barry is elected lieutenant governor, by a handsome majority over M. Blackburn.

David Trimble, Geo. C. Robertson, and Thomas Metcalf, are re-elected representatives in Congress. **Samuel H. Woodson** has been chosen to succeed Mr. Clay, and **Wingfield Bullock,** in place of Mr. Anderson; both Mr. C. and Mr. A. having resigned their seats in Congress.

IN INDIANA—**Wm. Hendricks,** a member of the present congress, has been re-elected.

THOMAS L. MOORE has been elected to Congress from Fauquier district in the place of Mr. STROTHER, resigned, by a majority of 193.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—The Hon William Gray, and his honor William Phillips, have been put in nomination as Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, at the ensuing Election in November next.

SAVANNAH SUFFERERS by FIRE.

The committee consisting of citizens and aldermen, of Savannah, appointed to distribute the funds collected for the benefit of the sufferers by the late fire, have recently made a report thereon, of which the following is an abstract; embracing the total amount of donations, with the exception only of \$10,138, transmitted from the citizens of New-York, which was returned on account of the mode prescribed for its disposal, by making a condition that all persons, without distinction of color, should be partakers of their bounty.

"The sums claimed for losses amounted to upwards of a million of dollars, (leaving out the rich sufferers who made no claim,) this amount was ultimately reduced to \$776,000 to be remunerated according to the loss and situation of parties, from the sum of \$99,451 75 cents, collected through the United States; about \$97,000 of this sum have been distributed, adding comfort, and giving aid and assistance to upwards of four hundred and fifty persons, of all ages sexes and colors. From this bounty, widows were cheered, orphans succoured, and many old and infirm snatched from poverty and distress.

"The amounts were received as follows, classing them as coming from states.

Georgia,	\$35,700 95
South Carolina,	20,637 27
Virginia,	1,136 56
Maryland,	5,232 46
District of Columbia,	1,646 11
Pennsylvania,	19,382 25
New York,	1,198 93
Massachusetts,	12,195 85
District of Maine,	733 28
New Orleans,	1,209 80
Tennessee,	337 2-
	\$99,451 75

BOSTON TOWN SCHOOLS.

The annual visitation of these interesting and flourishing Institutions, was made on Wednesday, the 23d inst, by the School Committee.

The discipline of the Schools was found most exact, and the improvement conspicuous in them all was highly creditable to the talent and attention of the instructors, and to the docility and industry of the pupils. In no particular was the improvement more evident than in the moral deportment of the scholars.

The following is an enumeration of the scholars actually present in the several Schools, which is 150 less than the whole number on the Lists as belonging to the schools:—

	Boys	Girls.	Total.
Latin School,	165		165
North Schools,	332	219	551
Franklin, do	222	106	328
Boylston do	177	107	285
West do	277	171	448
Centre do	221	131	352
South Boston do.	26	48	74

Total, 2203

This total gives an increase of 223 over that of last year; the principal part of the North and West Schools, where rooms in the vicinity have been provided by the Committee for the accommodation of the excess.

After the examination, which occupied the Committee, divided into two sections, from 8 o'clock, A. M. to nearly 4, P. M. the whole moved in procession, preceded by the lads who had obtained the Franklin Medals, to Faneuil Hall, where they partook of an excellent dinner prepared by Mr. Forster, which closed with the usual number of liberal toasts.

As auxilliary to these Schools, there are thirty four Town Primary Schools, in which children under 7 years of age are instructed in the elements of the language; and in which there are upwards of 1400 pupils. The whole number of pupils educated at the general expense is 4019. The number present at the late examinations was 3612, of which 2143 were boys, and 1469 girls.—*Bost. Cent.*

Census of Newburyport.—The whole number of inhabitants is 6737—1800 of whom are under ten years of age—being one thousand less population than by the census of 1810.

BOARD OF HEALTH, New York, Aug. 28.

The Board have this day passed a Resolution, recommending the Mayor to issue his Proclamation, authorizing all persons to come into the city, who have not been within the city of Philadelphia, within ten days previous to their arrival at this place.—

By order of the Board, J. MORTON, Sec.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

"DOUGH-FACES."

We are much gratified to learn, that public opinion is so uniformly against the re-election of the members of the present Congress, who sacrificed the interests, and acted diametrically opposite to the feelings and principles of their constituents, by voting for the extension of slavery over the new regions beyond the Mississippi, that some of them have found it expedient to decline the chance of re-election, others have been formally notified that their future services will be dispensed with, and one at least is struggling in the deepest political agony to hold on to an office which he has disgraced. In Massachusetts, the Hon. Mr. Shaw has published his intention not to run for the ensuing heat. We hope that gentlemen did not endure much heart-burning in the exercise of this act of self-denial—for we believe he would have made but a sorry figure had he entered the lists. In Connecticut, the Hon. Mr. Foot, who wandered from his duty from the beginning, and the Hon. Mr. Stephens, who began right but ended wrong, have been informed from the best authority—that is the fact of those who first made them members—that their race as representatives will be finished on the 3d of March, 1821. In Rhode Island, Mr. Eddy, who was also one of the deserters from the cause of freedom just as the final question was about to be taken, is called to encounter strong opposition on the ground of his conduct on that occasion. It is true, the majority of a caucus have nominated him, and as the world goes, that fact furnishes a strong presumption in favor of his success. But we hope better things of the people of that State; and shall lament very much to see them disgraced by the election of a man whose vote was given on the wrong side of that odious question.

In this state, the trial has not commenced; but we have little expectation of finding a single individual re-elected who voted for slavery. The sentiment is so general, so uniform, and so strong in opposition to its extension, that it will be matter of surprise if any slave-voter is returned to the next Congress.

Nor do we see any indications of a relaxation of feeling on this subject in the other free states. In the three north-western ones, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, as far as we can learn from their papers, and other sources, the opposition to the extension of this national mischief gains rather than loses ground.

The Arts doing homage to Valour.—It will be recollected that at the May session of 1819, the Legislature of Connecticut passed a resolve; authorizing the Governor to procure a pair of pistols to be presented to Com. Macdonough, as a testimony of their esteem for him, and also, as a memorial of their gratitude for his eminent services in capturing the British fleet on Lake Champlain. These pistols are now finished. They were made by Col. North of Middletown, and not only do great credit to him as an artist, but to the liberality of the state for whom they were made. The mounting is all of pure gold, and put on with an unsparing hand. The devices and engravings are by the Graphic Company of this city; the actual expense which has been laid out upon them, is somewhat over a thousand dollars. The barrels are formed of hard and soft iron, and wrought after the manner of Damascus blades, so as to present a beautiful variety of change figures over the whole surface. The

stock, which reaches about half the length of the barrel, is made of American black walnut, of an uncommonly rich dark colour: the half stock is of solid gold. Upon the guard is a fine head of Minerva in raised work of gold. On the thumb piece, is an elegant full length figure of a warrior in bass relief; his sword is raised, and he stands in the attitude of assault; in his left hand he holds a shield, bearing the arms of Connecticut. In the back ground is a view of the ocean; and a ship of war riding at anchor. On the back plate to the lock, is a fine representation of the engagement between the American and British fleets on lake Champlain, together with the surrounding scenery.—the engraving is not only remarkably good in itself, but is an accurate view of the most interesting moment of the battle. Upon the main-stay of the Saratoga, near the foremast, is represented the gallant cock, which there took and preserved his station through the engagement. Rising as this incident may seem, it is thought by the Commodore to have contributed not a little to the success of the battle.—At every broadside, he bravely crowed defiance to the British lion, which the sailors gravely considered as a sure omen of victory. The barrels are inlaid with a plate of gold containing the following inscription—"Voted by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, to Commodore Thomas Macdonough."—There are several other ornaments on them, all of which are of the most perfect workmanship. *Conn. Mirror.*

Extract of a letter from J. J. Monroe, Esq. (Private Secretary to the President of the United States,) to J. M. White, Esq. of Frankfort, Kentucky, dated St. Louis, June 20, 1820.

"I came here with the view of meeting the most distinguished citizens of this Territory, who it was presumable were attending on the operations of the Convention, with no common solicitude; nor was I disappointed.—That body is composed of men of great moral worth and intellectual information; and from the coolness, decorum and order which mark their debates, and their political cast of character, which is decidedly republican, it may be rationally inferred, that a sound and efficient government, adapted to every purpose, will be presented to the world. There never was a people more favored by a bountiful providence, than the Missourians. With a rich and exuberant soil, abounding every where with minerals and metals, watered by the finest streams in the world, and blessed with free and happy institutions, and an Italian climate—what political arithmetician will dare to calculate the extent of moral perfectibility to which they are capable of attaining? *O fortunatos viros et sua bona norunt?*"

Capt. Place, of ship *Neptune* at Portsmouth, from Liverpool, whence he sailed on the 15th July, was informed by Mr. Maury, American Consul in Liverpool, the day previous to sailing, that he had received intelligence from the French government that a countervailing duty of 100*l.* per ton had been levied on American vessels.

Staples of the Richmond Market August 25

Tobacco, old \$5 to 12—Corn \$2 50 cents—Flour \$4 25 a 4 50—Meal 62 1 2 a 67 cts—Wheat 84 cts—Hemp \$140 a 150 per ton—Oats 30 cts—Cotton 18 a 20 cts.

Sugars, brown, lb 8 a 12½ cts; loaf 20 a 24—Coffee 25 a 29 cts—Molasses, gal 32 a 38 cts—Cut Herrings, bbl. \$4 a 4 50—Bacon, lb 9 a 11 cents—Rum, West India, gal. 90 a 100 cts—Whiskey 38 a 40 cts—Hides, Spanish, lb 13 a 15—Iron, Swedes, ton, \$105; Country do. \$90 a 95—Salt, brown, \$3 a 3 25 per sack—Steel, blistered, lb 7 a 8 cts; oil German 16 a 18 cts—Teas, Imperial lb \$1 30 a 1 45; Young Hyson 80 a 100 cts

Price of Stocks.

Bank of Virginia	-	77 50	-	Dividend off.
Farmers' Bank	-	80	-	do. do.
U. S. Bank	-	-	-	at par.
Marine Stock	-	-	-	4 50 100.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—Mr Calhoun, secretary at war, with Mr. Hagner, of the war department, in company with Major General Brown and suite, left here yesterday for the Springs, where they will make but a short stay, and then proceed on to Niagara, to inspect the public works on the western frontier. After which, they will continue their tour to Plattsburgh, and visit the posts on the northern frontier.

PETERSBURG, (Va) August 29.

Another Fire!—The painful duty again devolves upon us of recording the destruction of the property of our fellow-citizens by fire. On Monday night, about the hour of 11, the alarm was sounded in our streets, and the flames were seen bursting out of the wooden building situated at the northeast corner of Market square. Our citizens, with the greatest alacrity, repaired to the scene of conflagration; and no time was lost in extending a line to the river. But, in a few minutes, the fire had taken so firm a hold as to render vain the hope of extinguishing it, and to set at naught all the efforts of our engine companies to stay its progress while there remained one of the adjoining buildings in its way. Two of the intermediate houses became, therefore, the instant objects of attack; and after their removal, which was soon effected, the flames were suppressed without difficulty. Thus, in about an hour's time, seven tenements, extending along the north-side of Market-square, and inhabited chiefly by retail grocers doing business in a small way, were burnt to the ground. Only the house at the west end of the row is left standing; however, none of the rear buildings are burnt.

The fire originated, no one can tell exactly how, yet generally supposed in an accidental way. The whole row being of wood, and very combustible, the work of destruction was soon over, and but little time allowed the unfortunate occupants to save their effects. Some have lost considerable, and all have suffered. *[Intelligencer.]*

EXTRACTS

From British Scientific Journals, for July, 1820; received at the office of the National Gazette.

NEW ELECTRICAL BATTERY

Dr. Dana, of Harvard University, in America, has constructed an electrical battery of plates, extremely portable and compact, and from his experiments appearing to be very powerful. It consists of alternate plates of flat glass and tin foil, the glass plates being on all sides two inches larger than those of foil. The alternate plates of tin foil are connected

together, i. e. the 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, &c. on one side, and the other series, or 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, &c. on the other side, slips of tin foil extending from the sheet to the edge of the glass plates for that purpose. These connections unite together all the surfaces, which, when the battery is charged, take by induction the same state. A battery constructed in this way contains, in the bulk of a 4to volume, a very powerful instrument; and when made of plate glass, it is extremely easy, by varnishing the edges, to keep the whole of the inner surfaces from the air, and to retain it in a constant state of dry insulation.

GALVANISM.

Dr. Hare, Professor of Chemistry in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, has published (in a paper to be found in the *Annals of Philosophy*, xiv. 176) a theory of galvanism differing considerably from all those hitherto started. According to him, the galvanic fluid is a compound of caloric and electricity. The electricity is increased by the number of pairs of plates, and when this number is very great, as in Deluc's column, the caloric effects become evanescent. The caloric is evolved by the increase of the surface, and he has shown that it may be very intense when only a single pair of plates, or what is equivalent to it, is used. He has given us the drawing of a galvanic battery constructed on this principle, which produces intense ignition without any electrical phenomena.

As I have not yet had leisure to study the phenomena exhibited by this new modification of the galvanic battery, I should consider it as improper to make any remarks on Dr. Hare's ingenious hypothesis at present. What I have to say on the subject therefore I shall reserve for another opportunity.—*Dr. Thomson.*

NITRATE OF SILVER.

The method of obtaining a pure nitrate of silver from standard silver, which is an alloy of that metal with copper, given in the *Annals of Philosophy*, xv. 389, deserves the attention of practical chemists.—It consists in this: the alloy is dissolved in nitric acid, and the solution evaporated to dryness in a glass vessel. It is then put into an iron spoon, and exposed to a moderate heat, keeping the salt in fusion till all ebullition is at an end. By this heat the nitrate of copper is decomposed, while the nitrate of silver remains unaltered. Dissolve the salt in water, filter and evaporate the colourless solution, and we obtain nitrate of silver in a state of purity.

EXTRACTS

From "Fragments of Politics and History."

By M. MERCIER.

Indolence opposes a stronger resistance to the reform of several abusive laws than a superstitious respect for them. The science of right has gradually been obscured; and the more the darkness thickens, the more difficult it is to find a courageous genius, with sufficient talents and hardihood, to attempt their simplification; that is to say, to shew the necessity of their being reduced to fundamental and incontestable points. Whenever the jurisprudence has lost its perspicuity, its force and dignity vanish. Science, in its increase,

multiplies errors and becomes oppressive. A multitude of men plunge into the obscurity; and taking advantage of the ignorance of others, and their propensity for litigation, devote a whole nation to chicanery and perplexing difficulties: then does the idiom employed in the tribunals cease to be understood; commentaries, dispersing round them the semblance of erudition, leave every question in a state of uncertainty; and the civil jurisprudence becomes to all a dark cavern, in which decisions are formed at the will and pleasure of those to whom the power of deciding has been entrusted.—*Vol. 2. p. 26.*

Aristocracy, especially when it is confined within the limits of a city, is more mercileous and unjust than despotism.—*Ib. p. 43.*

The lands of a state are capable of yielding only a certain produce; the industry of the inhabitants can be carried only to a certain point; and any attempt to go beyond it, will soon prove to them that it will be but a vain expectation of which they are in pursuit.—*Ib. p. 287.*

Extract from the Historical Work of the late

CHARLES JAMES FOX, ESQ.

The proceedings on the popish plot must always be considered as an indelible disgrace upon the English nation, in which the king, parliament, judges, juries, witnesses, and prosecutors, have their respective, though, certainly, not equal shares. Witnesses of such a character as not to deserve credit in the most trifling cause, upon the most immaterial facts, gave evidence so incredible, or, to speak more properly, so impossible to be true, that it ought not to have been believed if it had come from the mouth of Cato; and upon such evidence, from such witnesses, were innocent men condemned to death and executed. Prosecutors, whether attorneys and solicitors-general, or managers of impeachment, acted with the fury which, in such circumstances, might be expected; juries partook, naturally enough, of the national ferment; and judges, whose duty it was to guard them against such impressions, were scandalously active in confirming them in their prejudices, and inflaming their passions. The king, (Charles the 2nd,) who is supposed to have disbelieved the whole of the plot, never once exercised his glorious prerogative of mercy. It is said that he dared not. His throne, perhaps his life, was at stake; and history does not furnish us with the example of any monarch with whom the lives of innocent, or, even, meritorious subjects, ever appeared to be of much weight, when put in the balance against such considerations.—*hap. I. p. 23.*

It is a circumstance worthy of notice, which has been pointed out in Relf's Philadelphia Gazette, that the day proposed for the launch of the North Carolina 74, at Philadelphia, namely, the 7th inst. is the very day on which we are given to understand that nearly a total eclipse of the sun will take place.

ECLIPSES.

In Struyk's Catalogue of Eclipses, the following places are given as furnishing the earliest record of Eclipses, that are considered authentic:

		BEFORE CHRIST.
In Babylon,	- - -	March 19, 721.
Athens	- - -	August 3, 431.
Pekin	- - -	May 28, 403.
Rome	- - -	August 6, 198.
		AFTER CHRIST.
In Ephesus	- - -	May 21, 95.
Alexandria	- - -	April 13, 123.
Carthage	- - -	May 15, 290.
Constantinople	- - -	October 8, 316.
Jepahan	- - -	August 27, 360.
England	- - -	Feb'y. 14, 528.
Paris	- - -	April 4, 581.

EARTH QUAKES.

Bel-Air, (Md.) August 29—On Monday morning the 21st inst. a slight shock of an earthquake was experienced here; and on Sunday morning last, at about 3 o'clock, quite a severe shock was experienced by those who happened to be awake, insomuch that the houses were felt to rock very considerably.

Wilmington, (Del.) August 29—A shock of an earthquake was very sensibly felt in this borough, on Sunday Morning last, at about half past two o'clock.

Quick Work—A correspondent informs us that Miss Sarah Cornel and Miss Susan Smith, spun, at the house of Uriah Cornel, Esq. at Providence, on the 15th inst. 20 runs of Woolen Yarn, six of which were warp.

HEALTH OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.

Four new cases of malignant fever have been reported to the Board of Health for the last 24 hours ending this day at 5 o'clock P. M.

One in Small Street, (Southward) traced to the infected district.

One in Norris's Alley, above Walnut street, traced to the infected district.

One in Tun Alley, in the infected district.

One in Duke street, (Northern Liberties) since dead.

By order of the Board,

JOSEPH PRYOR, Clerk.

The government, of one of the New England states, some time since, brought about a change, to be rivalled only by Ovid's *Metamorphosis*.—A number of young gentlemen had petitioned to be incorporated into a body of horsemen. The legislature, after stating in the preamble of the act, the many benefits resulting from such an institution, passed the following resolution: "Be it enacted, that the petitioners be, and they hereby are, incorporated into a body of horse."

The British Queen.

COUNCIL for the QUEEN.

It was stated in some of the late English papers that Mr. Brougham intended to resign his seat in the House of Commons: that he might be enabled to plead in behalf of her majesty, at the bar of the house of lords. On the 12th Mr. Brougham brought forward a motion, in the house, that he and Mr. Denman, her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General, might be allowed to plead at the bar of the house of lords, in defence of their mistress without vacating their seats. Some debate ensued. Lord Castlereagh did not oppose the motion, and it was allowed. The same permission was also granted to Dr. Lushington, one of her Majesty's Counsel, and to the King's Attorney and Solicitor General. This permission is understood to be an exception to the general rule, and is not hereafter to be taken as a precedent.

The following resolutions, in substance, were adopted in the House of Lords, on the 10th.

1. That the Bill respecting the Queen be read a second time on Thursday the 17th August.
2. That this order be communicated to the Queen.
3. That on the 17th of August, Counsel should be heard on both sides, and witnesses examined, previous to the second reading of the Bill.
4. That Counsel should be heard on the second reading in support of the Bill.
5. That the King's Attorney-General should be informed of this Resolution.
6. That the House should be called over at ten o'clock in the morning, on the 17th of August.
7. That no Lord should absent himself from the House, without leave, during the progress of these proceedings.
8. That the Lord Chancellor shall be directed to send letters to all absent lords, to acquaint them, that the house was to be called over on the 17th of August.

The following is the petition of the Queen, for a list of witnesses, &c.

"CAROLINE REGINA,
to the Lords spiritual and temporal, in Parliament assembled.

"The Queen having received information, that the House of Lords have appointed the second reading of a bill for the degradation and Divorce of her Majesty for Thursday, the 17th of August, next, and as it is necessary and expedient for her defence, that she should be furnished with a list of the witnesses to be produced against her, the Queen desires such list may be forthwith delivered to her Majesty's Attorney General."

The two regiments of Life Guards have been, for some time past, training, in their respective riding-houses, in a new exercise, for parrying pikes with their broad-swords, and to render them more effective in irregular attacks of an enemy. The splendid Roman helmets are to be discarded, and the men are to wear fur caps, elegantly decorated with a handsome plume of feathers.

HOUSE OF LORDS—London, July 14.

The Queen—Lord Erskine said, he should detain their Lordships at no great length. When he mentioned the subject before, it did not strike him that the Noble Lord opposite, had come to any definitive opinion on the subject. He thought the list of witnesses might be furnished in order to prepare the illustrious personage for her defence, without which, she could not with justice enter upon it. He considered this bill in the nature of a criminal charge; and if it was not, it was no charge at all; and if they did not grant his proposition they would be acting contrary to law and justice.

The Queen was charged with an adulterous intercourse, by the Bill, with a person, originally in a menial capacity which lasted for six years, and in countries most remote from each other, so that no definite place or point of time was specified, to which she might direct her defence. Their Lordships were the sources of all law and justice; and

were consequently bound to set an example of both to all inferior Magistrates, and to the whole country. He contended that in case of high treason, lists of witnesses were granted, because the whole of the influence of the Crown was employed against the prisoner. Such an indulgence was equally necessary here, where the whole power and influence of the Crown was to be used against the accused person. The list of witnesses were not more necessary, in order that they might be contradicted; but that they might be made to contradict themselves. It was in vain to tell him, after his long experience in Courts of Law, that it was not absolutely necessary to have lists of witnesses in order that it might be fully known who and what they were, to exhibit their true character for honesty, integrity; and credibility. A departure from these sound principles of jurisprudence and justice had overthrown Princes, overturned thrones, and convulsed the earth. No man could think that he spoke from any bias; for he threw every thing out of this question (though he had the honor of serving his Majesty) but regard for justice, love for the Constitution, and a true respect for the honor and dignity of the Crown. He had spent the greater part of his life in two professions, where honor were the only steps to preferment; and he felt far more now that nothing else should influence his conduct. If the list of witnesses were sent for, her majesty would, perhaps, not merely take up her case where the evidence for the crown closed; but she might take it up at the beginning or middle of the proceedings against her, in order to compel them to speak the truth if possible. He did not say that this would be the case; but they ought to give her an opportunity of doing so if she could. The mode of administering justice differed in various countries; but the principles of justice were the same in all. He instanced the various protecting circumstances in our course of proceedings as in cases of adultery. A specific time and place was fixed upon in the charge; but here the facts might be charged to have been committed in Rome, Naples, Jerusalem, or Constantinople, in 1815, 16, 17, 18 and 19. How was it possible for her to contradict such charges, if she had not a list of witnesses, and copies of the depositions against her? With all their dignities they were but men; and if there had been persons tracing her from one coast to the other, where she had no means of rebutting the charges against her, what would the people of England say, if they did not act in conformity of the Law?—Where would be the glory of our law if it was not supported in that house? It was impossible to assimilate parliament entirely to a court of justice, but they were therefore the more bound, by every feeling of honor and justice to set a further example of both to all the courts below them. If a list of witnesses were furnished to the queen, their lordship's time would not be so much taken up, as it would be, if she had to search for witnesses in various parts of the globe, and to facts charged to have been committed at so many, and such distant periods of time. When they had done so they would have a better view of the case, towards the furtherance of public justice, than they could under any other circumstances. Let them look at the consequences of their refusal, they must be worse than death to the illustrious individual, born of a long line of honorable ancestry. He, therefore, felt justified in saying, that she was peculiarly an object of their lordships' attention and consideration.—Let them remember to be just.

that we stood above all other countries, in our character for justice and equity; let them take care that they did not forfeit that high opinion in the eye of the world. His motion was, that copies of the depositions against her majesty, and lists of the witnesses to be produced against her, should be furnished to her majesty and her law advisers, in order to enable her to prepare for her defence, and that a copy of these resolutions should be forthwith presented to her majesty.

The Lord Chancellor said, he was bound, whatever might be his feelings, to discharge his duty boldly and faithfully. He was ready to admit that they should not always be bound to precedent.—He was, on the contrary, decidedly of opinion, that where precedents militated against public justice, their Lordships were bound to cast them on one side. But, on the other hand, they must consider that, in the eye of justice, all were equal, for,

"The poor beetle, that we tread upon,
In corporal suff'rance, feels a pang as great
As when a giant dies."

But no one could deny, that a list of witnesses furnished to a person, before accusation, gave an unfair advantage to the person accused, and to the person appointed to cross-examine the witnesses. He would refer the House to the opinion of as great a Lawyer, and as excellent a Whig as ever lived. Sir M. Foster, who said, that the Statute of Treasons worked great injustice. When he was called upon to prosecute certain men for high treason, he found that he could not examine a single witness, that was not in the list furnished to the prisoners; and if he had put an *a* for an *e* into the name of any of the witnesses, he could not have examined him, if he had the very best witness in the world for the prosecution. Assimilate this case as they would to High Treason, they could not furnish a list of witnesses without suffering the Bill of Pains and Penalties to proceed in the mean time, and to allow the witnesses for the prosecution to be examined. The more the proceedings of that House was assimilated to those of the Courts of Law, the better he should like them.—The Act which did assimilate them to Courts of Law did not say any one word about furnishing lists of witnesses. He would ask the Noble and Learned Lord, what would be the consequence, if in cases either of Civil or Criminal Law, lists of witnesses were furnished before prosecution. No man knew better what answer to give to that question; he knew that the general interests of justice required that no such thing should be done. It appeared to him, under all the circumstances of the case, that the question to be put to their Lordships was, whether they would suffer themselves to depart from the rules which regulated the ordinary course of justice, which would be a violation of the great principles of the Constitution; and, therefore he must oppose the motion.

The Marquis of Lansdown strenuously supported the motion. All precedent had been abandoned in the mode of prosecution: why was it to be followed, to the manifest violation of justice, in narrowing the means of defence.

Lord Liverpool opposed the motion on same grounds with the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Holland, in replying to him, illustrated and enforced the arguments of Lord Erskine and the Marquis of Lansdown.

The Marquis of Bute, Lord Belhaven, and the Earl of Caernarvon supported the motion.

Lord Erskine replied. He again contended, that without a list of witnesses, it was impossible for the illustrious accused to know to what points, time, or places to direct her defence; or from whence, or what sort the materials should be, which she ought to collect for it. He contended that his motion was founded the analogy of the excellent King William, which had been of so much use.—A Pusine Judge (Foster's) opinion, it seems, was to be taken against that which had been the law of the land for 25 years; and yet they were to be told that he was an excellent Whig, and that he was against this Tory law. If it was a Tory law, it was another instance among a thousand that there was no animal that ever God had created, but what was of some use. (A laugh).—He denied that there was any clamour in the country, there was only feeling in it, and the cure for that effervescence was to do justice. Their Lordships had a right to dismiss his motion, because they were supreme; but ought to grant it as they were just.

The house then divided. Contents 28; noncontents, 78—majority against the motion, 50.

BRIEF HISTORY QUEEN CAROLINE.

As much interest is felt at this time respecting the trial which is now going on in England against the Queen, we have thought that a brief account of the events which led to it, would not be unacceptable to our readers.

She is of German descent, and was born on the 17th of May, 1768. Her father, the Duke of Brunswick, married the sister of the late King of England, so that she is allied by blood as well as marriage to the royal family of Britain. She received her education at Court, and, it is said, was somewhat distinguished for her amours previous to her connection with the Prince Regent, which took place in the spring of 1795. Her marriage was, like most other royal alliances, wholly a matter of state policy, and it is even stated that, the royal couple (for lovers they could not have been) never saw each other, until they met in London to attend their nuptial ceremonies. The result of this alliance or trade, has been such as might have been expected. The Prince, who has never been remarkable for his chastity, soon treated her with coldness and neglect. In addition to his former attachments he formed new ones, and this without any reserve or attempt at concealment. In a short time his dislike to his wife became so great that a separation was the consequence, though they continued to reside under the same roof until after the birth of the Princess Charlotte. The hatred now becoming mutual, the Queen removed to Blackheath in Wales,* and opened a separate establishment.

In the neighborhood of Montague-house, the Queen's residence, lived Sir John and Lady Douglas, who, in this retired place, became accidentally acquainted with the unfortunate Queen. In her seclusion and the absence of her former friends, she was glad of their company, and for a while they were invited to spend a part of almost every day with her. At the same time she was frequently visited by Sir Sidney Smith and a captain Manby of the royal Navy. It was not long however, before a misunderstanding took place between the

* A mistake: it is only a few miles from London.

Queen and Lady Douglas, and the latter immediately set herself about destroying the reputation of the Queen. Up to this time it appears, that she had never been charged with being guilty of incontinency; although her conduct previous to her marriage had not always been the most prudent—Sir John took part with his wife, and immediately set off to see the royal family to communicate the facts which his lady had collected or invented.—The subject was investigated by the Duke of Kent and the Duke of Sussex, and the result was a conviction that the stories of Lady Douglas was unfounded, and that it was inexpedient to inform her husband of the rumours which had been in circulation. Lady Douglas however, would not relinquish her victim so easily, but sent the Prince a written statement of the facts, in which she endeavored to show that the Queen had not only been guilty of improprieties with Sir Sidney Smith and Captain Manby, but had actually been delivered of a male child during her residence at Blackheath. The Prince Regent of course was ready to rid himself of one who was now so disagreeable to him, and no time was lost in giving the business a formal investigation. The result of this enquiry was like the former, except that it was thought necessary to admonish her to be more circumspect in her future conduct. During the whole of these troubles the Queen found a faithful friend and advocate in her father-in-law, the late King, and as soon as circumstances would permit, she was received again at court. But unfortunately, for her, the old king's infirmities, rendered him incapable of remaining at the head of government; the Prince of Wales was chosen Regent, the ministry was changed, and her former friends were soon so well provided for, that they forgot this oppressed woman in their solicitude to retain their new offices.

Her situation was now more deplorable than ever; the King, her former protector, was a maniac; her old friends were too intent upon the honors which were in prospect, to think of one who was not a favorite with their master, nor had her persecutors relaxed at all in their zeal to work her ruin. In this unhappy condition she resolved to abandon the country, and accordingly set off for the continent, where she has ever since resided, though even there, she has not found that quiet, which it was reasonable for her to expect. Spies were sent off to watch her conduct, and even foreign noblemen have been found mean enough to engage in this despicable work. Her locks were picked, her servants bribed, her confidential papers stolen, and every other plan has been pursued, which promised any hope of detecting her in guilt, and consequently of destroying her participation with the present King in the honors of the Crown.—Finding that her persecutions were never to have an end, she boldly resolved to face her enemies and demand a public investigation of her conduct.—Nothing could have been more unwelcome to the ministry than her return at this juncture. The oppositionists have long been sensible that they wanted some rallying point which would concentrate their force and direct it to some one object; no time was lost after her return in enlisting under the banner of their Queen, and whatever may be the result of the present trial, she at least will have the satisfaction of knowing that she commands the affections of no small portion of her subjects.

[Cont. Mirror.]

EXPOSITION of the ACTUAL STATE of GREAT BRITAIN.

From a controversial article, relating to "Walsh's Appeal," published in the National Gazette, we have selected the following extract, copied from the 66th number of the Edinburgh Review. The human misery disclosed in this piece almost exceeds belief.—Men's wages, for 15 hours labor a day, at 6 shillings a week; children at from two to three shillings a week; paupers sharing nearly half the net rental of the kingdom; poor rates assessed at 45 shillings per acre, and 19 shillings per pound on the rent of houses; and yet with all these enormous burthens for the support of the indigent, it is candidly confessed, that thousands were still in a state of starvation.

How different is our situation—labor is every where rated at a dollar per day; our children, instead of being couped up to labor in "seminaries of vice," are well fed and educated; our taxes are so limited that, individually, they are scarcely an object of consideration; and, with the exception of the pecuniary distress of the times that, it is true, has brought embarrassment and ruin on many worthy and enterprising citizens, our sufferings bear no sort of comparison with the picture of Great Britain here presented. If we husband our home resources, encourage domestic manufactures, and economise our public expenditures, we have, in the possession of a fruitful soil, a salubrious climate, and a mild and paternal government, as great a share of human happiness, within our reach, as ever yet fell to the lot of any nation.

"When a wealthy and flourishing population is suddenly reduced to a state of indigence, they will not manifest apathy. Great discontent and dissatisfaction have ever accompanied an increased difficulty of living; and it is perhaps not greatly to be lamented, that it should be so: For nothing could prevent a people who submitted without a struggle to such privations, from sinking below the level of the lower animals.

"Now, this is precisely the condition of the manufacturing classes in G. Britain. They have been suddenly reduced from affluence and prosperity to the extreme of poverty and misery. In one of the debates in the late Session of Parliament, it was stated, that the wages of weavers in Glasgow, and its vicinity, which, when highest, had averaged about 25s. or 27s. a week, had been reduced in 1816 to 10s; and in 1819 to the wretched pittance of 5s. 6d. or 6s. They have not since been materially augmented: And the consequence has been, that after exhausting the funds of those friendly societies, which had been organized in happier times, and selling their furniture and clothes, the weavers have literally sunk into a state of starvation.—The same is the case with the manufacturing classes in Lancashire, and throughout England. In Lancashire, the weavers are divided into different clas-

ses: and wages vary from 6s. to 12s. a week, for 15 hours labour a day. They are nearly destitute of fuel and clothes; their bedding consists only of sacks filled with straw and chips, and their food is at once deficient in quantity, and of the coarsest and least nutritive kind.—But the condition of the children is chiefly calculated to excite sympathy and compassion. The necessities of their parents have occasioned their being employed in factories from their tenderest years; and at this moment, a very large proportion of the half starved children of the manufacturing districts, are shut up for 12 or 16 hours a day, to the irreparable injury of their health and morals, for a recompense of not more than 2s. or 3s. a week. The distresses of the cloth weavers at Yorkshire, are, if possible, still more severe than those of the cotton weavers of Lancashire: And the combined operation of taxation and the poor's rates, has reduced the smaller proprietors and farmers nearly to the same hopeless condition as the manufacturers.

"Perhaps, however, the silk weavers of Coventry and other places, and the frame-work knitters of Nottingham, have sunk the lowest in the scale of degradation. Last May a petition was presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Moore, from the Mayor and Corporation Coventry, stating, that the poor's rates on the landed property in the district contiguous to the town, amounted to 45s. per acres and to 19s. per pound on the rents of the house, within the town. But, notwithstanding this enormous assessment, the weavers were in a state of the greatest distress. Many thousands were absolute paupers, and depended entirely for support on the poor rates. Of those in employment, such as had frames of their own, and who worked 16 hours a day, were only in the receipt of 10s. a week; the second class, whose frames were furnished by the master manufacturers, earned in all about 5s. 6d.; and the third or inferior class of workmen, only from 2s. 9d. to 1s. 6d. a week, or from fivepence halfpenny to threepence a day!"

"The population of the manufacturing districts cannot be estimated at less than *two and a half*, or *three millions*: and certainly it could not previously have been supposed, that so very numerous a body should have been cast down from their former comfortable condition, to that pitch of misery and wretchedness we have just described, without occasioning much more violent commotions than have actually taken place. The folly and the guilt of those who have had recourse to violence and depredation, cannot indeed be palliated; and must be repressed by suitable punishment. But the root of the distemper is not in the depraved character, but in the miseries of their condition."

"If, therefore, Government be really desirous of restoring prosperity and tranquillity to the country, and of saving the great bulk of the people of Britain from all risk of being permanently reduced to the same hopeless and desperate condition as their brethren in Ireland, they must lose no time in adopting a different system from that on which they have hitherto acted."

"Neither the country gentlemen nor the fund-holders must flatter themselves with the vain and delusive idea, that they shall be able to perpetuate their existence, and to continue quietly to enjoy their fortunes, in a country in which the greater portion of the inhabitants are poor and miserable, and where a compulsory provision for the support of the poor has been long organized." "During the last fifteen years the assessments for the sup-

port of the Poor have increased from *four to ten or twelve millions*." "Paupers and Poor-laws act and react, produce and reproduce each other, in geometrical progression. If this system be not effectually counteracted, or, which is the same thing, if the Poor be not enabled to provide for themselves, it will in a very few years infect all classes with the plague of universal poverty, and sink both high and low below the level of what was originally lowest." "The paupers and tenants of the work-houses, already share with the landlords of England, to the extent of nearly a half of the net rental of that kingdom."

"If the foreign market could not be extended, it is not easy to to divine how we could escape from the abyss of poverty and misery into which we are fallen."

"Such are the natural fruits of restrictive regulations! It is seldom a year passes without some complaint from the West India planters about the depression of trade, and the want of a demand for their produce; and yet, by a singular exertion of legislative wisdom, we prohibit American vessels from entering their ports! This would have been all vastly well, had the Americans chosen to pocket the affront. Had they, as our practical statesman believed would be the case, employed British ships to export the flour, timber, &c. of the United States to Jamaica, and to bring back our sugars, rums, &c. in return, *shipping interest* would have been materially benefitted. But these wise persons unluckily forgot that the Americans had a *shipping interest* as well as ourselves; and we cannot be surprised at their endeavoring to defeat a measure so obviously founded on the worst principles of a grasping and avaricious policy."

"The American practical statesman, (for we have no absolute monopoly of the breed,) without attempting to answer the objections of speculative reasoners and theorists, content themselves with referring to our example: 'See' say they, 'to what a pitch of power and of commercial grandeur England has attained; and will she, they triumphantly ask, import any one commodity from abroad, if it can be raised at home, at four or five times the price it might be bought for him from foreigners? Why then should not America profit by this example? And, like England secure the home market to her manufacturers, by prohibiting the introduction of every species of manufactured goods, that may chance to come in competition with her own?' It is thus that the example of this country is quoted against itself, and most unquestionably, as has been justly remarked by the merchants of London in their petition to the House of Commons, 'if the reasoning upon which our restrictions have been defended is worth anything, it will equally apply in behalf of the regulations of foreign States against us.'"

"But this is very far from being the whole of the mischief occasioned by this pernicious system. No commercial nation ever refuses to import the cheap produce of another, without occasioning a much more serious injury to its own subjects, than to those of the nation against whom the prohibition was intended to operate. By refusing to import the cheap corn of America, we may perhaps give an inconsiderable check to the cultivation of land in that republic, but we cannot accomplish this, without compelling our artisans to pay a greatly enhanced price for their bread, and without at the same time, preventing the extension of those manufactures, the produce of which, would have been

taken in exchange for the corn. It is thus that the exclusive system saps the very foundations of national prosperity. If persisted in, it will assuredly give universality to that pauperism and wretchedness which it has already rendered so very general. Were it carried to its full and proper extent—to that extent, to which it has of late made so rapid an approach—it would put an end to all foreign commerce, and even to that carried on between different divisions of the Empire.”

The King of England held a second drawing room party on the 29th of June, which was very numerously attended. The London Courier describes the dresses of between two and three hundred of the ladies present, which indicates every thing but poverty or distress. For the benefit of the female part of our readers, we have transplanted into our columns this evening a few of the richest costumes exhibited on the occasion.

[Eve. Post.]

The princess Augusta—A dress of black tulle, very splendidly embroidered with black bugles; the bottom was designed in clusters of vine leaves, and finished with a full trimming of bugle tulle, ornamented with rich bugle tassels; the body and sleeves elegantly trimmed with fine Chantilly lace and bugles. This dress was worn over a Manteau of rich black satin, superbly embroidered with bugles to correspond with the bottom of the petticoat; at the edge, a full ruche of black Chantilly net; black Chantilly lappets. Head-dress, a toque, ornamented with pearls, with a profusion of white ostrich feathers.

Lady Clinton—Beautiful dress of tulle over white satin, richly ornamented by an unique garniture, composed of flos silk in embroidery and applique; the bodice and sleeves to correspond, trimmed with blond lace; train of handsome brocaded white silk, surrounded by a delicate trimming of tulle and white satin intermixed.—Head-dress, feathers and diamonds.

Lady Bell—A superb silver lama, ornamented with tulle, and handsome silver tassels; body and sleeves of lama, richly trimmed with blond; train, an amethyst gros de Naples, trimmed with blond and silver. Head-dress, ostrich feathers, diamonds, and amethysts.

Mrs. Ogle—A splendid dress of white satin and gold, worn under a Brussels net petticoat, trimmed at the bottom with rows of gold flouncings; the train of beautiful colored lavender satin, bordered with gold, and fastened in front with a stomacher of diamonds. Head-dress, a plume of white and lavender colored feathers, with a large rose of diamonds, and diamond-necklace and ear-rings.

Mrs. Antrobus—A splendid dress of tulle over white satin, magnificently embroidered in gold lama and garniture of the same, tastefully arranged and supported by wreaths of gold wheat and corn flowers *en ponceau*; the body and sleeves trimmed with a profusion of blond lace; elegant white satin train, surrounded by a brilliant bordering of gold lama en suite, and confined by bullion rope and tassels. Head-dress, a back heron, tipped with gold, plume of ostrich feathers, and costly diamonds.

Mrs. Wick Bennet—A dress of net with with an embroidery of pearls and chenille, and finished with flouncings of tulle and point lace the body richly embroidered with pearls, forming a stomacher, and finished with tassels of pearl and point lace; manteau of pink figured gros de Naples, trimmed to correspond with the dress.—Head dress, a toque, with feathers, diamonds and pearls.

Mrs. Boehm—wore a most magnificent gold lama dress, richly embroidered with gold and geraniums, and profusely trimmed with wide French blond and gold trimming, &c.—petticoat of white satin, finished at the bottom with a ruche of tulle and gold; train of rich white satin, elegantly trimmed with gold and geraniums. Head-dress, feathers and diamonds.

Hon. Miss Somerville—An embroidered tulle dress, over a white satin petticoat, with an elegant garniture of Roman pearls, clustered with net and pearls, tastefully finished with a rich festoon of small pink roses and imitation Brussels point lace, leaves laid on, furnished with a thick rouleau of pink satin; stomacher body of waved gros de Naples, richly trimmed with blond lace, and fancy puckered tucker; sleeves fancifully made and looped with white roses; a manteau of rich lavender waved gros de Naples, lined throughout with pink satin, trimmed all round with blond lace, headed with a wreath of wild roses. Head dress, a superb plume of white ostrich feathers and diamond.

Miss Knight and Miss G. Knight—Dress of tulle over white satin and net leaves, mounted in stalks up the petticoats, festoons of tulle and satin at the bottom, intermingled with bunches of eglantine; body and sleeves trimmed with a profusion of rich blond; train of pink and white shot satin, bordered with an intermixed trimming of tulle and eglantine to correspond with the dress. Head-dress, of feathers.

The Baltimore Morning Chronicle states that the Chevalier de BERNARDE, long the Spanish Consul for that port, is about to be transferred to Philadelphia, to exercise the duties of his office there.

Ali Pacha.

As his approaching contest with the Porte, has attracted the public attention to the celebrated Ali Pacha, the following account of his person and history, may be acceptable to our readers. The extract is taken from an article on Hobhouse's travels in Albania, &c. in the *British Review* of 1813.

The account of the interview with Ala is from the pen of the author. the residue by the Reviewer. The character of the chieftan and his followers, together with the natural strength of the country and the rising spirit of resistance to their oppressors, which will doubtless rally the Greeks to any standard raised in opposition to their despotic masters, give no light promise of success to their common efforts to throw off the Turkish yoke. Should they be successful, the consequences will probably be fatal to the imbecile power which is permitted to exist by the mere sufferance of Russia—and terminate the rule of ignorance, superstition and cruelty over the once favored part of Europe. It is only in this general result that we are interested.—Independence of foreign controul must be the first step to national improvement in any portion of the world; and if the inhabitants of the Turkish provinces succeed in freeing themselves from the dominion of the Porte, they will soon modify or shake off the despotism which may for a time take its place. In another point of view the result of the contest is important; if the Turkish provinces become independant, the accession of strength to the preponderating force of Russia, which has so long been apprehended from their subjugation by the overthrow of the Porte, will be prevented, and some additional check provided against the increase of her immense power.

[*N. Y. American.*]

"The vizier (Ali) was a short man, about 5 feet 5 inches in height, and very fat, though not particularly corpulent. He had a very pleasing face, fair and round, with blue quick eyes, not at all settled into a Turkish gravity. His beard was long and white, and such a one as any other Turk would have been proud of; though he, who was more taken up with his guests than himself, did not continue looking at it, nor smelling and stroking it, as is usually the custom of his countrymen, to fill up the pauses of conversation. He was not very magnificently dressed; except that his high turban, composed of many small rolls, seemed of fine gold muslin, and his attaghan, or long dagger, was studded with brilliants.

"He was mightily civil; and said he considered us as his children. He showed us a mountain howitzer, which was lying in his apartment, and took the opportunity of telling us that he had several large cannon. He turned round two or three times

looked through an English telescope, and at last handed it to us, that we might look at a party of Turks on horseback riding along the banks of the river towards Tepellene. He then said, 'that man whom you see on the road is the chief minister of my enemy, Ibrahim Pasha, and he is now coming over to me, having deserted his master to take the stronger side.' He addressed this with a smile to the secretary, desiring him to interpret it to us.

"We took pipes, coffee, and sweetmeats with him; but he did not seem so particular about these things as other Turks whom we have seen. He was in great good humour, and several times laughed aloud, which is very uncommon in a man of consequence: I never saw another instance of it in Turkey.—Instead of having his room crowded with the officers of his court, which is very much the custom of the pashas and other great men, he was quite unattended, except by four or five young persons very magnificently dressed in the Albanian habit, and having their hair flowing half way down their backs: these brought in the refreshments, and continued supplying us with pipes, which, though perhaps not half emptied, were changed three times, as is the custom when particular honors are intended for a guest.

"There are no common topics of discourse between a Turkish vizier and a traveller, which can discover the abilities of either party, especially as these conversations are always in the form of question and answer. However, a Frank may think him Turk above the common run, if his host does not put any very foolish interrogatories to him, and Ali did not ask us any questions that betrayed his ignorance. His liveliness and ease gave us very favourable impressions of his natural capacity."

An account of the progress of Ali to the attainment of his present power may be very succinctly given. He was born at Tepellene, about the year 1760. At the death of his father, who was a pasha of two tails, of no great importance, he was left with nothing but his house at Tepellene, and is said to have begun his fortune with sixty paras and a musket. Having embraced the profession of a military adventurer, in plainer language, as a robber and plunderer, he succeeded in mastering one village after another, and amassing the produce of his depredations, until he found himself possessed of considerable resources, both of territory and riches. His ambition kept pace with his fortune, and having collected enough money to purchase a pashalik, he maintained a constant war with the neighbouring pashas, till at length he obtained possession of Ioannina, of which he was confirmed pasha by an imperial firman. The pashas of Arta, Delvino, and Ocrida, were successively subdued by his arms: Giafar, the pasha of Valona, was poisoned by him; and Mouctar and Veh, his two sons, were married to the daughters of Ibrahim, the brother and successor of the murdered Giafar. Having fought against Paswan Oglou, on the side of the sultan, he was constituted, on his return from Wildin, in the year 1798, a pasha of three tails, or vizier. All offers to be made grand vizier he has constantly refused.—Since the establishment of his power he has greatly diminished the number of robbers throughout his dominions, and has promoted, by his various internal improvements, the prosperity of his subjects, as well as his own revenue.—His influence is felt through the whole of European Turkey; and his dominions, taking Ioannina for the centre, extend one hundred and twenty miles towards the north, as far as the pashalik of Ocrida: to the northeast

and east over Thessaly; touching the feet of Mount Olympus; to the southeast the district of Thebes, and part of that which is attached to the Negroponte, including the populous city of Livadia and its district, bound his territories, which will soon, it is expected, comprise Attica. To the south, he commands as far as the Gulf of Lapano, and the Morea belongs to his son. The Ionian Sea and the Gulf of Venice are his boundaries to the southwest and west, and to the northwest the pashalik of Scutari and the banks of the Drino Parga, on the coast opposite to Corfu, belongs to the French, and the Chimeriotes can scarcely be said to depend entirely on his authority.

Throughout this whole extent of country the imperial firman is little respected, while the signature of Ali commands implicit obedience. His revenue, Mr. Hobhouse observes, he had seen computed at 600,000 of piasters, by the disposal of which he is enabled to carry forward his schemes of aggrandizement. It must not be forgotten that all his work is done for nothing, and his harem, as well as his kitchen and stables, is supplied without expense to his own coffers. The cheap resources of his establishment consist in the produce of rapine, and compulsory contribution.

The cruelties said to have been committed by Ali belong rather to the barbarity of the Turks than to the particular disposition of the tyrant. The Albanians are said to have a remarkable contempt for women, and where the lives of human beings are in general so little valued, the lives of the least respected portion of the species will naturally become the sport of cruelty, vengeance, and passion. But let the sex in their turn triumph in the reflection, that social refinement may be measured by the degree of honor in which their merits and capacities are held.

The Albanians, according to Mr. Hobhouse, whose language we are using, are of a middle stature, muscular and straight in their make. Their faces are of an oval shape with prominent cheek bones, and a flat but raised forehead; the expression of their eyes, which are blue or hazel, but seldom quite black, is very lively. Their noses are straight, and their eyebrows arched. They wear no hair on the forepart of their heads; but suffer it to flow down in large quantities from the top of the crown. The Albanian women are tall and strong, and not ill-looking, but bearing in their countenances all the marks of wretchedness, hard treatment, and hard labour.

The Albanian costume when clean and new is, according to our traveller, incomparably more elegant, than any worn in the Turkish Empire. Their jackets are often of velvet, richly worked with gold and silver embroidery; but the clothes of the common people are of a disgusting appearance. Their linen is rarely changed, and their practice of sleeping on the ground without debarrassing themselves of their thick woollen jacket, mantle, and capotte, must afford too good a shelter for vermin; and the truth is, from the grand signor downwards to the meanest subject, every man harbors a number, greater or less, of these detestable little animals, which, when greatly multiplied, become the cause and symptom, as Mr. Hobhouse expresses, of an incurable disease.

The houses of the Albanians are, generally very neat, though from the situation of the fireplace, which is in the middle of the floor without a proper chimney for the escape of the smoke, much inconvenience is felt by a foreigner. A large circular

tray, of thin iron or tin, on which they eat, which they scour very bright, a pan to mix their meal in, a wooden bowl or two, and a few horn spoons; some jars for oil and wine, a small copper coffee jug, and a brass lamp; three or four mats of white rushes, and one stool, and a round block of wood on which the tray is placed, are all the articles usually to be seen in their cottages; and these are kept in a neat deal cupboard, or wooden chest.

As each house has a garden attached to it, there is a spacious and airy distance between them, inasmuch, that Albania has been said to exhibit eligible models for village buildings. But if many of the houses were buried within a succession of walls like that in which the author was lodged at Erenee, we should object to them as being too symptomatic of the predatory habits of the people. The green space at the end of each of these villages, shaded with a large tree, and set apart for holiday amusements, was more agreeable to our English associations, and seemed to relax for a moment the grim features of despotism.

The inhabitants of Albania are generally temperate, cold water being the usual drink, and wheaten or barley bread, cakes of boiled or roasted maize, cheese made of goat's milk, and rice mixed with butter, eggs, dried fish, olives, and vegetables, being their principal food. An ardent spirit, however, extracted from grape husks and barley, not unlike whiskey, coffee, and sometimes liquors made at Cefalonja, and Corfu, are to be found in the houses of the richer part of them.

The life of the Albanian mountaineer, fluctuates between peril and repose: at the summons of his pacha he is ready to seize his gun and plunge into the woods: and when at leisure from the wars of his village (for it appears that even villages wage war with each other) or district, his delight is to smoke, to eat, to drink, to doze, to bask in the sunshine, or to stroll round the garden of his cottage.

But, although this indolence of disposition belongs to the Albanians, it does not appear to be accompanied by the apathy so commonly characteristic of the Turks. They are lively and passionate and sometimes indulge in loud laughter or lamentation, and other vehement expressions of joy or sorrow. As each individual is a redressor of his own wrongs, bloodshed is but too common, and a blow is revenged by the immediate death of the offender.

Most of them speak Greek, and if they write at all, as their own is not a written language they write in Greek. The Turkish language is known to few of them. Of their morals, Mr. Hobhouse says he feels no inclination to speak, and we must suppose him to insinuate, that they are in the grossest state, since in the next sentence he represents them as treating their women as their cattle, and to have no part in what we call the tender passion.

TRIESTE, June 19.—In 1819, our Emperor established a packet to run between this place and Corfu, and appropriated the Austrian gun brig *Il Palmato*, Lieut. Viscovich, to the service. She commenced her first trip on the 16th May, having on board the Austrian Consul destined to reside at Zante, and had a prosperous run, until the 28th, when she encountered a heavy gale from S. E. and immediately overset, and of the whole crew and passengers only seven were saved!

Letter from the American Consul in Cadiz, dated Cadiz, July 15, 1820.

"This town has been for the last six days a theatre of gaiety and rejoicing. On the 9th inst. an express arrived from Madrid, in 48 hours, stating that the Cortes of the Spanish nation had had their first session on the 6th, that they had appointed Mr. Espigo, one of the most enlightened and liberal Deputies of the former Cortes, President. General Quiroga had been appointed Vice-President. Immediately after the nomination of the four Secretaries, a committee was appointed, of 24 members, to inform the King that the Cortes were actually and legally constituted. A letter was written to the Secretary of State, in order that he might ascertain when it would be agreeable to His Majesty to receive the committee from the Cortes, and the King answered that he was willing to receive the same without loss of time—the committee called on His Majesty, who received them most graciously; and, who fixed the 9th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. to appear before the Congress and make the solemn oath to the Constitution.

On the 12th, at day-break, another express arrived from Madrid, in 60 hours, which brought the Gazette with the official account of His Majesty's appearance in the Cortes, and his oath to the Constitution on the morning of the 9th, before all the Princes of the blood, the Diplomatic Body, the Ministers of State, the Council of State, the Supreme Court of Justice, in fact all the authorities of the town, an immense number of officers of the army and navy, and about 2000 spectators, which is more than the galleries could conveniently hold. His Majesty read a speech in which he attributed all the evils which had happened for the last five years in Spain, to the bad counsellors who surrounded him; that Providence had at last condescended to open his eyes, and that he trusted that the Cortes would assist him in promoting the general welfare. His Majesty appeared to be full of satisfaction; he spoke with energy and without embarrassment. The President of the Cortes made a very sensible reply to the King, to which His Majesty answered that he thanked the Cortes for the expression of their feelings towards him, and that he flattered himself that new era was about to reign in Spain. In that moment His Majesty then retired amidst the acclamations of the people, the tears of all the spectators."

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Boston Patriot, dated,

NANTUCKET, Aug. 23d. 1820.

"The ship Charles, Swain, arrived at this port in 96 days from Quicquimbo, with Sperm. Oil. Capt. S. reports the Macedonian frigate was off at St. Blas, in January, destination unknown. Lord Cochrane was at Valparaiso when the Charles left the coast, making up the largest expedition against Lima, which had yet been sent against it. The town of Quicquimbo was laid under contribution for \$50,000 to defray the expense of the expedition. Gen. Bolivar, at the head of 30,000 men, the latter part of June, was destined (as supposed) against Lima, to act in concert with Cochrane, in the reduction of that city. Most of the foreigners had been discharged the service in Cochrane's squadron—generally quiet on shore.

A letter from New Orleans dated July 30th, mentions that the yellow fever has appeared in that but adds, there are but four cases.

Distresses of the Times.

From a correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer. To the principal Land and Lot Holders in and near Richmond.

At a time when you could not have anticipated the rapid diminution, and consequent rise of, the circulating medium of the country, some of you purchased much real property; which, on account of the almost total suppression of the currency, you can neither pay for, nor sell, to raise the means of paying your last instalments. In consequence of the large reduction of the United States' debt, the great drain of specie from the country, occasioned by excessive importations, which, likewise, obliged the banks to curtail their notes, from fear of the exportation of their specie, and the diminished confidence in banks, occasioning men who meant to keep their money, to hoard up specie; from all these causes, the currency of the country has been reduced, in two or three years, from 110 to 45 millions: and this reduction is still proceeding with nearly the same rapidity.

This sudden and violent alteration in the measure of value has not lessened the intrinsic value of your property, if you could keep it, with justice to your creditors; or were you free from debt: for, altho' you receive smaller rents, you pay proportionally less for what you have to purchase. On the other hand, the consequent appreciation of money has enhanced beyond all example, the value of the nominal sums which debtors owe their creditors. For every \$45, which, two or three years ago, they contracted to pay, they now have to pay, *in real value*, \$110; or what is more probable: they have to pay 200 per cent. more than they owed; as property is not selling now, for more than one third of its value, when the circulation amounted to 110 millions.

The circulating medium, which is the measure of value, would generally find its own level, and undergo very little variation, if left to be regulated by the commerce of the world. Ruinous and unjust is that policy which, at one time inundates the country with a superfluous currency of fictitious value, and then, unexpectedly reduces it below the absolute wants of the community, and entirely incapacitates those from paying their debts, who were not only solvent, but rich.

Nothing but specie is a tender in the payment of debts. Suppose it annihilated, or buried deeper than ever the ore was, in the bowels of the earth: and what a change would be made in the relations between debtors and creditors! In such a case, if the wealthiest man owed a beggar one dollar, the former

would have to surrender all his wealth to his indigent creditor, and even then take the benefit of the insolvent act. The situation of wealthy debtors is not quite so bad; but, it is not much better. After gold and silver had been, in a measure, banished from the country by the substitution of an overflowing paper currency, it has been determined, all of a sudden, to go back to a specie medium, and nearly to abolish paper, before the specie which has been driven from us, can have time to resume its former place. What is the situation of the most punctual and solvent men, who three years ago, contracted to pay debts by instalments, *now* becoming due? By the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the currency is reduced about 59 per cent. in little more than two years: that is, from 110. to 45 millions. Consequently, a man who in 1816, contracted to pay \$45, has *now* to pay what was *then* the value of \$110: because, by the reduction, and consequent appreciation of the circulating medium, \$45 are now equal in value to \$110, at the former date; and will purchase more property or produce in the market.

A reduction of 60 per cent. in the circulation, would reduce 110 millions to 44 millions. Lay on 150 per cent upon 44 millions, it would be again swelled to 110. Therefore, those who, two or three years ago, engaged to pay \$44,000 at *this time*, have *now* to pay, according to the former value of money, \$110,000. The secretary says that the evil is not yet, at its worst; and signifies that the country, (that is, people who happen to owe money) will have to suffer yet more, until the natural course of trade, *now* left to itself, shall again restore our circulation to its former amount. By the continued curtailment of the solvent and failures of the insolvent, banks, it is probable, then, that the circulation will be reduced to 30 millions, before it can begin to increase by a necessary influx of specie. In which event, the unfortunate debtors will have to pay, *in value*, nearly four times as much as they owed; though *nominal*ly the same amount.

It is scarcely necessary to demonstrate this truth to reflecting men: but, I will add, that the circulating medium of the country, represents its circulating property: and this has been, and always will be, the case, whether the amount of the currency be great or small: because, in either case, it is still the *measure of value*; though, this *measure* is sometimes long, sometimes short, in proportion to the quantity of the circulating medium.

However necessary it may have been to correct a redundant baseless circulation, it appears to me that such a sudden diminution

of the currency, such an unforeseen *subversion of values* is, except war, the greatest calamity which this country has ever sustained. It tends to reduce to poverty almost every man who, at this time, happens to owe money; and to enrich, by his ruin, almost every man who has the good fortune to be a creditor; or to have more money than he owes. You had no hand in bloating the circulation to 110 millions. Most of those who are now in debt, contracted their engagements when the circulation was at that amount, and when its depreciated value was in the same proportion. The circulating medium, like any article of traffic, rises and falls in value, according to its plenty or scarcity. If the circulation were augmented to 220 millions, every species of property would sell for twice as much as it did in 1819. On the contrary, as the circulation is reduced, it rises in value, and causes property to fall in the same proportion. The circulation being reduced nearly 60 per cent you are now, in reality, called upon to pay, in value, ten dollars for every four which you contracted to pay: that is, 150 per cent. more than the original debt.—And as the currency is still diminishing by bank curtailments, and from its being boarded by sharpers to make it scarce and high, you may soon have to pay \$16 for every four: that is 400 per cent. more than you owed; which will be the case, if the currency should be reduced to little less than thirty millions.

It was to *please monied men* that banks were established with the privilege of issuing millions in notes, more than they had capital; by which means, the circulation was increased to its maximum. It is now to *please monied men* and creditors, that the currency is rapidly approaching to annihilation: because, every man's money, if he be out of debt, is already enhanced 150 per cent. and is still advancing; and every creditor who is himself, free from debt, has his claims proportionally increased, and increasing, in value.—That the paper currency was too large, and not founded on a sufficient basis, is admitted—but, monied speculators contrived it, in order to treble the *nominal* amount of their money, and impose it upon us for a reality; which they effected by obtaining charters to make every dollar they possessed pass for three. The currency needed correction; but it should have been so gradual as to prevent the flagrant injustice which is done to those who owe money. It should have given them time to discharge their debts in nearly the same currency in which they were contracted: and not by so great and sudden a reduction, enable creditors and a few monied men to take *all* the debtors' property at a fourth of

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its former value, without *discharging*, or *forgiving* the debt; which occurs every day.—

Thus, a few years ago, the monied men were enabled to treble their wealth, by causing every dollar they had, to pass for three; and now, they are actually quadrupling their present wealth, by purchasing with one dollar what is worth four. In the first instance, a man having \$1000, was made to have \$3000; and now, with his \$3000 he is enabled to purchase property to the value of \$12,000. Thus, cunning men become rich, and honest men are made poor.

In a country where governments are instituted for giving protection and administering impartial justice to all the members of the community, it is strange that such unjust and ruinous speculations should have met the sanction of the Legislature. The Legislature gave its aid to swell the circulation to its height; and then refused to apply any remedy to mitigate the enormous evils produced by the want of currency. The *monied* interest though much less than the *general* weal, has generally been able, by cunning intrigue and combination, to overbalance, and sacrifice to its aggrandizement, *all the other interests of the country*. Hence, nothing was done at the last session of the Assembly to arrest the blow of speculation which is now working unexampled confusion and distress. It was the duty of the Legislature to provide some means of lessening the general calamity resulting from its own former conduct. But to any plan of this kind, were opposed, 1st. Holders of United States funded stock, and of other stocks producing a regular income. 2d. Those who have more money on hand, or due them, than they owe. 3d. Sheriffs, attorneys, clerks, and all officers having fixed salaries, and are themselves free from debt. Among the first and third class, are most of the newspaper writers, who undertake not only to mislead the public, but to give an untrue expression of the public opinion and interest. This combination of interest, whenever it chooses to act, has a very great and undue influence. During the last session, I heard a member say that the "clerks and sheriffs have instructed many of us," meaning the members of the Assembly.

Against this phalanx, are opposed none but those who happen to be in debt, and whose property, at a fair price, is more than sufficient to pay their debts: most of whom are paralyzed by the present revolution of the currency, from making proper efforts for their own preservation; and all confidence between men, so necessary to individual and public prosperity, is destroyed, in aid of other

means, to enable monied men and creditors to seize upon a vast deal of property, without paying for it. Add to this, many just and lenient men, if they owe as much as is due to them, are compelled to ruin others, to save themselves from total ruin—for men thus favorably situated, must be burthened with costs of suits, and will be obliged to make some sacrifice to sheriffs for an exchange of debts.

Those who have not a sufficient to pay their debts, cannot be injured; and therefore, care not. The bulk of the people, who owe *little*, or have but *little* due to them, or have but little money at command; care nothing about the currency: for if they sell *cheap*, they buy *cheap*; and, to those who owe nothing, who have nothing owing to them or have no *appreciated* money on hand, it is immaterial whether we have 110 millions, or only forty five millions in circulation. For, when there are 110 millions of circulating medium in a nation, all the commodities, property and price of labor will be double what they would be, if there were but 55 millions—and I would be as rich with two thousand dollars a year, when I could purchase meat at three cents a pound, as I should be with four thousand, when I should have to give six, and every thing else were in the same proportion. Hence, it seems that a considerable part of the community are affected by this sudden curtailment of the currency; and that debtors and creditors, and money holders are mainly concerned.—Therefore, as *money is power*, and *might is right*, those who owe any thing, are to go to the wall, and make a surrender of their *ALL*.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, so far as it acquiesces in this monstrous diminution of the currency, regardless of the ruin of those who owe money, must have proceeded from the determination of the state legislature to interpose no remedy for the evil: and this determination was produced from the causes, and by influential classes already described. But, are we, the great proprietors of the soil, to be totally ruined, because we happened to owe money at a time when it is deemed necessary to reduce the amount of the currency?

The interest of creditors, of those who now have money, or a fixed income by salaries, or annual interest derived from public stock, is plain. It obviously consists in acquiring your property, and supplying all their wants at the lowest rate. The cheaper they can live, the more of your property they will be enabled to purchase at a sacrifice—the less you will be obliged to take as the price of your property. It behoves you,

who own so much of the soil, to arouse, and look to your salvation, when utter ruin stares you in the face. To ward off the impending danger, or at least, to mitigate the distress which awaits you, there are many expedients, perfectly fair and legal, to which you might have recourse. So numerous are these, that no one man can have a knowledge of them all. Placed in the same predicament with those to whom I have addressed myself; I beg leave to suggest to you one plan, which I think, if properly revised and supported, will save us from ruin. Although it will be opposed and ridiculed by all the classes before mentioned, yet a very few of the owners of the soil of Virginia, lately valued by the assessors, at \$206 893,078; although individually without credit, could, by uniting, pledge real property on the rents of which, a stock could be issued, which would soon circulate and become current: the amount of which would again restore the currency to a proper medium and counteract the effects of the curtailments which the bank are obliged to make. In this way, debtors holding large real property might soon become creditors, and reverse their situation. PUBLIUS.

MANUFACTURES.—An exertion is made by the Chamber of Commerce, of Philadelphia, to prevent any increase of the tariff, in aid of manufactures—We have no objection to the mercantile interests being heard on this subject—Let it be weighed with every possible deliberation; and if it can be shown that it is well for us, to buy foreign cloths with cash while thousands of our people, able and willing to manufacture, are asking for employment, why let it appear.

The practice of the European nations is to prohibit the introduction of all manufactures which can be obtained on good terms at home. This is perhaps better than the equivocal protection of the tariff. No man can suppose that if the articles of hats, shoes, paper, glass, &c. were prohibited from abroad, we must necessarily be the subjects of extortion from the dealers in those articles.—The manufacture would undoubtedly keep pace with the demand—So also of cloths, iron, &c. [N. Y. Columbian.

Agricultural Improvements.—We saw last week at Durham, N. H. a pair of beautiful Calves, only 100 days old, weighing as follows:

The Bull 410 lbs.—The Heifer 385 lbs.

These animals were of the English Wharton Breed, and their colour and form the best we had ever seen. They were upon the farm belonging to Mrs. Beckford, of this town, under the superintendence of Mr. Balch, an excellent farmer, whose laudable pride in the excellence of his stock, and the good condition of his farm, we witnessed with great pleasure. We should be glad to see such examples more generally followed in our own country.—[Salem Reg.

The Savannah Republican of August 8th says the rot has made its appearance in Effingham county, in the vicinity of Savannah, and adds that more than one third of the crops will be destroyed by it.

From the Franklin Gazette.
STANZAS.

On visiting the Battle Ground of Saratoga.
Where the foemen in conflict have met,
Where the scimitar hurtled afar;
On the plains which their life crimson wet,
The heroes have rush'd to the war!
Saw ye not the proud banneret glory,
The flag of the patriot, free—
The meteor exhaling to glory,
It shone, SARATOGA, on thee!

'Twas the hour when dimly the star
Of America glimmered on night—
When the death drum and bugle, afar,
Call'd the chieftain away to the fight.
The FLEDGE of MASKING to recover,
The champions of freedom arose—
Till oppression was scattered, should never
The sword in its scabbard repose.

With devotion the traveller here,
O'er the relics of valor would tread;
He gives to their prowess the test,
It moistens the place of the dead.
Rever'd be the incense—'tis holy!
Ever green be the warrior's grave:
Columbia! cherish the glory,
That hales the deeds of the brave.

TO MUSIC.

By W. B. LAFFAN.

Thou dear enchantress of the soul!
Whose magic skill hie's ill's canst calm;
Whose nod can bid the whirlwind roll,
Whose whisper can its rage disarm:

Sweet Music! I invoke thy power,
Thou bid'st the aspiring spirit rise;
Thou charm'st existence' tearful hour,
Thou point'st each hope to yonder skies:

In life's drear maze I've wilder'd long,
And sought for peace, but none could find;
Till listening to the thrilling song,
My bosom owned its influence kind.

O if to finite state be given,
Some emanation from above;
Some foretaste of a brighter heaven,
'Tis Music from the lips we love.

THE WAGER.

From the London Statesman.

Three wags one day, in sportive mood,
Wager'd each other's skill to try.
The winner—he whoever could
Invent and tell the greatest lie!

The first declar'd, L—d C—st—r—h
Utter'd the truth when'er he spoke;
And as for Mr. C—n g, he
Was ne'er at misery known to joke.

The next essay'd to win the bet,
And beat the one that LIED before;
For he declared the national debt
Grew LESS and LESS instead of more!
The third that tried, the wager won,
Beyond dispute or cavil too;
For when the other two had done,
He swore that ALL they said was TRUE.